



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/595,638

10/19/2006

Mitchell M. Jackson

3241-01

3878

26645

7590

06/22/2010

THE LUBRIZOL CORPORATION

ATTN: DOCKET CLERK, PATENT DEPT.

29400 LAKELAND BLVD.

WICKLIFFE, OH 44092

EXAMINER

HINES, LATOSHIA D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1797

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

06/22/2010

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/595,638

Applicant(s)

JACKSON ET AL.

Examiner

LATOSHA HINES

Art Unit

1797

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 June 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 17 and 20-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 17 and 20-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/GS/US)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-9, 17, and 20-32 are pending and have been fully considered. Claims 10-16 and 18-19 are canceled. Claims 20-32 are new.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on June 01, 2010 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 20, 22-23, 25, 27, and 29-32 provides for the use of a AlCl_3 and BF_3 catalyst, but, since the claim does not set forth any steps involved in the method/process, it is unclear what method/process applicant is intending to encompass. A claim is indefinite where it merely recites a use without any active, positive steps delimiting how this use is actually practiced.

Claims 20, 22-23, 25, 27, and 29-32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed recitation of a use, without setting forth any steps involved in the process, results in an improper definition of a process, i.e., results in a claim which is not a proper process claim under 35 U.S.C. 101. See for example *Ex parte Dunki*, 153

USPQ 678 (Bd.App. 1967) and *Clinical Products, Ltd. v. Brenner*, 255 F. Supp. 131, 149 USPQ 475 (D.D.C. 1966).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

7. Claims 1-9, 17, and 20-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over CARABELL et al. (US 2003/0172582).

CARABELL et al. ["Carabell"] discloses in paragraphs [0025]-[0029], a fuel additive composition comprising a Mannich condensation product of (1) a high molecular weight alkyl-substituted hydroxyaromatic compound wherein the alkyl group has a number average molecular weight of from about 300 to about 5,000 (2) an amine, and (3) an aldehyde, wherein the respective molar ratio of reactants (1), (2), and (3) is 1:0.1-2:0.1-2.

Carabell discloses in paragraph [0056] that the preferred polyisobutenes used to prepare the presently employed polyalkyl hydroxyaromatic compounds are polyisobutenes which comprise at least about 20% of the more reactive methylvinylidene (high vinylidene) isomer, preferably at least about 50% and more preferably at least about 70% methylvinylidene isomer.

Carabell discloses in paragraph [0059] that the amine contains both a primary and a secondary amino group or two secondary amino groups. In paragraph [0064], Carabell discloses aldehydes such as formaldehyde used in the preparation of the Mannich.

Carabell discloses in paragraph [0033], a fuel composition comprising a major amount of hydrocarbons boiling in the gasoline or diesel range and an effective (minor) deposit controlling amount of a fuel additive composition. In paragraph [0034], Carabell discloses a fuel concentrate comprising an organic solvent. In paragraphs [0094] and [0095], Carabell discloses gasoline and diesel fuels containing fuel additives such as anti-knock agents, dispersants, and the like. In paragraph [0036], Carabell discloses a method of controlling engine deposits in an internal combustion engine by operating an internal combustion engine with a fuel composition. The examiner is of the position that independent claim 1, amended in the response filed 01 June 2010 to a method of operating an internal combustion engine, is clearly taught by Carabell.

Carabell discloses in paragraph 0056, suitable polyisobutenes include those prepared using BF₃ catalysts.

The examiner is of the position a reference is good not only for what it teaches but also for what one of ordinary skill might reasonably infer from the teachings. *In re Opprecht* 12 USPQ 2d 1235, 1236 (CAFC 1989); *In re Bode* USPQ 12; *In re Lamberti* 192 USPQ 278; *In re Bozek* 163 USPQ 545,549 (CCPA 1969); *In re Van Mater* 144 USPQ 421; *In re Jacoby* 135 USPQ 317; *In re LeGrice* 133 USPQ 365; *In re Preda* 159 USPQ 342 (CCPA 1968).

In addition, "A reference can be used for all it's realistically teachings and is not limited to the disclosure in its preferred embodiments" See *In re Van Marter*, 144 USPQ 421.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments previously filed January 28, 2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a. Applicant argued Carabell does not teach the PIB alkylated hydroxyaromatic compound derived by either: i) combining conventional PIB and high vinylidene PIB prior to the alkylation reaction, or ii) combining a hydroxyaromatic compound alkylated with conventional PIB and a hydroxyaromatic compound alkylated with high vinylidene PIB. However, the examiner disagrees. Carabell discloses in paragraphs [0052-0057] various types of PIB alkylated hydroxyaromatic compounds including polyisobutylphenol and polyisobutenephenols containing a high percentage of methylvinylidene isomers. Carabell discloses in paragraph [0057], *various mixtures* of PIB, such as ULTRAVIS 10 which contains polyisobutylenes and high alkylvinylidene

polyisobutylenes. Thus the examiner is of the position that the claimed Mannich condensates are taught by the prior art to Carabell. Additionally, it has been held that "It is *prima facie* obvious to combine two compositions, each of which is taught by the prior art to be useful for the same purpose, in order to form a third composition to be used for the very same purpose.... [T]he idea of combining them flows logically from their having been individually taught in the prior art." *In re Kerkhoven*, 626 F.2d 846, 850, 205 USPQ 1069, 1072 (CCPA 1980).

b. The Applicant argued unexpected results obtained by the use of a mixture of conventional PIB and high vinylidene PIB in the improvement of IVD (intake valve deposit) performance in gasoline engines. However, the examiner is of the position that the results shown in Applicant's specification are not commensurate in scope with the claimed invention for several reasons including that the claimed invention does not include any amounts of the components nor the specific Mannich condensates which are set forth in the results/data supporting the improvement of IVD performance.

c. Applicant argued Carabell does not teach the method of operating an engine and method of preparing an additive. However, examiner disagrees. Carabell discloses in paragraph 0036, a method of controlling engine deposits in an internal combustion engine by operating an internal combustion engine with a fuel composition. Carabell has met the method of operating an engine and preparing an engine.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LATOSHA HINES whose telephone number is 571-270-5551. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Thursday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Marcheschi can be reached on 571-272-1374. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/LATOSHA HINES/
Examiner, Art Unit 1797

/Ellen M McAvoy/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1797